STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

UTAH POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (UPDES) PERMITS

Major Municipal Permit No. **UT0021725**
Biosolids Permit No. **UTL0021725**
Storm Water Permit No. **UTR000000**

In compliance with provisions of the Utah *Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated ("UCA") 1953, as amended* (the *"Act"*),

SALT LAKE CITY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

is hereby authorized to discharge from its wastewater treatment facility to receiving waters named the **OIL DRAIN CANAL**,

to dispose of biosolids,

and to discharge storm water,

in accordance with specific limitations, outfalls, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on December 1, 2014

This permit expires at midnight on November 30, 2019.

Signed this 20 day of November, 2014.

Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

Table of Contents

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Description of Discharge Points. The authorization to discharge wastewater provided under this part is limited to those outfalls specifically designated below as discharge locations. Discharges at any location not authorized under a UPDES permit are violations of the *Act* and may be subject to penalties under the *Act*. Knowingly discharging from an unauthorized location or failing to report an unauthorized discharge may be subject to criminal penalties as provided under the *Act*.

Outfall Numbers	Location of Discharge Outfalls
001	Up to 5 MGD of chlorinated effluent discharged to 30 acres of enhanced wetlands. After passing through the wetlands the effluent discharges directly to the Oil Drain Canal via Outfall 001 located at 40°49'54.9" N 111°56'09.5" W.
003	Discharges directly to the Oil Drain Canal. Typically 90% of the effluent discharges via this outfall. Located at 40°48'47.5" N 111°55'46.3" W.

B. Narrative Standard. It shall be unlawful, and a violation of this permit, for the permittee to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum, or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste, or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by a bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures.

C. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

NOTE: As in previous permits, routine monitoring is required at Outfall 003 but not at Outfall 001. However, violation of any parameter from Outfall 003 will also be viewed as a violation for the same parameter from Outfall 001.

1. Effective immediately, and lasting through the life of this permit, there shall be no acute toxicity in Outfall 003 as defined in *Part VIII*, and determined by test procedures described in *Part I. C.3.a & b* of this permit.

2. Effective immediately and lasting the duration of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall 003. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations a/			
	Maximum Monthly Avg	Maximum Weekly Avg	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	56	NA	NA	NA
BOD_5, mg/L BOD_5 Min. % Removal	25 85	35 NA	NA NA	NA NA
TSS, mg/L TSS Min. % Removal	25 85	35 NA	NA NA	NA NA
E.Coli, No./100mL b/	126	158	NA	NA
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	NA	NA	NA	Pass at 100 % effluent
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0

NA – Not Applicable

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements a/			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow c/ d/	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5, Influent e/ Effluent	Daily Daily	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
TSS, Influent e/ Effluent	Daily Daily	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
E. Coli b/	Daily	Grab	No./100mL
TRC	Daily	Grab	mg/L
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Ammonia	3 x Week	Composite	mg/L
pH	Daily	Grab	SU
Metals, Influent Effluent	Once every two Months Once every two Months	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
Organic Toxics, Influent Effluent	Once every six Months Once every six Months	Grab	mg/L

a/ See Definitions, *Part VIII*, for definition of terms.

b/ Geometric means shall be calculated and reported for this parameter.

c/ Flow measurements of influent/effluent volume shall be made in such a manner that the permittee can affirmatively demonstrate that representative values are being obtained.

d/ If the rate of discharge is controlled, the rate and duration of discharge shall be reported.

e/ In addition to monitoring the final discharge, influent samples shall be taken and analyzed for this constituent at the same frequency as required for this constituent in the discharge.

3. Selenium, Ammonia and Flow Characterization of the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal

   a. The permittee shall submit to the Director within six months of the effective date of this permit an approvable work plan that contains the following:
      (1) A plan to evaluate the selenium and ammonia concentrations in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal over a two year period.
      (2) A plan to ascertain the flows in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal over a two year period.
   b. A final report containing the results of the study shall be submitted by June 1 of the fourth year of the permit.
   c. The work plan can be revised with Director approval.

4. Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing.

   a. *Whole Effluent Testing – Acute Toxicity.* Starting on the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall conduct quarterly acute static replacement toxicity tests on a composite sample of the final effluent. The sample shall be collected at Outfall 003.

      The monitoring frequency for acute tests shall be quarterly unless a sample is found to be acutely toxic during a routine test. If that occurs, the monitoring frequency shall become weekly (See *Part I.C.3.b, Accelerated Testing*). Samples shall be collected on a two day progression; i.e., if the first sample is on a Monday, during the next sampling period, the sampling shall begin on a Wednesday, etc.

      The replacement static acute toxicity tests shall be conducted in general accordance with the procedures set out in the latest revision of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5th Edition, (EPA 821/R/02/012), October 2002,* as per *40 CFR 136.3(a) TABLE 1A-LIST OF APPROVED BIOLOGICAL METHODS.* The permittee shall alternate on a quarterly basis the 48-hour static replacement toxicity test using Ceriodaphnia dubia and the acute 96-hour static replacement toxicity test using Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). A CO_2 atmosphere may be used (in conjunction with an unmodified test) in order to account for artificial pH drift, as previously demonstrated to and authorized by the Director.

      Acute toxicity occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either species at any effluent concentration (LC_{50}). Mortality in the control must simultaneously be 10 percent or less for the results to be considered valid. If more than 10 percent control mortality occurs, the test shall be repeated until satisfactory control mortality is achieved.

If the permit contains a total residual chlorine limitation greater than 0.20 mg/L, the permittee may request from the Director approval to de-chlorinate the sample, or collect the sample prior to chlorination.

Quarterly test results shall be reported along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting calendar quarter (e.g., biomonitoring results for the calendar quarter ending March 31 shall be reported with the DMR due April 28, with the remaining biomonitoring reports submitted with DMRs due each July 28, October 28, and January 28). All test results shall be reported along with the DMR submitted for that reporting period. The format for the report shall be consistent with the latest revision of the *Region VIII Guidance for Acute Whole Effluent Reporting* and shall include all chemical and physical data as specified.

If the results for a minimum of ten consecutive tests indicate no acute toxicity, the permittee may request a reduction in testing frequency and/or reduction to one species. The Director may approve, partially approve, or deny the request based on results and other available information. If approval is given, the modification will take place without a public notice.

b. *Accelerated Testing*. When acute toxicity is indicated during routine biomonitoring as specified in this permit, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing within five (5) days after becoming aware of the test result. The permittee shall perform an accelerated schedule of biomonitoring to establish whether a pattern of toxicity exists. Accelerated testing will begin within seven (7) days after the permittee becomes aware of the test result. Accelerated testing shall be conducted as specified under *Part I.C.3.c, Pattern of Toxicity*. If the accelerated testing demonstrates no pattern of toxicity, routine monitoring shall be resumed.

c. *Pattern of Toxicity*. A pattern of toxicity is defined by the results of a series of up to five (5) biomonitoring tests pursuant to the accelerated testing requirements using 100 percent effluent on the single species found to be more sensitive, once every week for up to five (5) consecutive weeks.

If two (2) consecutive tests (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) do not result in acute toxicity, no further accelerated testing will be required and no pattern of toxicity will be found to exist. The permittee will provide written verification to the Director within five (5) days, and resume routine monitoring.

A pattern of toxicity is established if one of the following occurs:

(1) If two (2) consecutive test results (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test, which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity) indicate acute toxicity, this constitutes an established pattern of toxicity.

(2) If consecutive tests continue to yield differing results each time, the permittee will be required to conduct up to a maximum of five (5) acute tests (not including the scheduled quarterly or monthly test which triggered the search for a pattern of toxicity). If three out of five test results indicate acute toxicity, this will constitute an established pattern of toxicity.

d. *Preliminary Toxicity Investigation.*

(1) When a pattern of toxicity is detected the permittee will notify the Director in writing within five (5) days and begin an evaluation of the possible causes of the toxicity. The permittee will have fifteen (15) working days from demonstration of the pattern to complete a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and submit a written report of the results to the Director. The PTI may include, but is not limited to, additional chemical and biological monitoring, examination of pretreatment program records, examination of discharge monitoring reports, a thorough review of the testing protocol, evaluation of treatment processes and chemical use, inspection of material storage and transfer areas to determine if a spill may have occurred, and similar procedures.

(2) If the PTI identifies a probable toxicant and/or a probable source of toxicity the permittee shall submit, as part of its final results written notification of that effect to the Director. Within thirty (30) days of completing the PTI the permittee shall submit for approval a control program to control effluent toxicity and shall proceed to implement such a plan within seven (7) days following approval. The control program, as submitted to or revised by the Director, may be incorporated into the permit.

(3) If no probable explanation for toxicity is identified in the PTI, the permittee shall notify the Director as part of its final report, along with a schedule for conducting a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) (See *Part I.C.3.e, Toxicity Reduction Evaluation*).

(4) If toxicity spontaneously disappears during the PTI, the permittee shall submit written notification to that effect to the Director as part of the reporting requirements of *Part I.C.3.a* of this section.

e. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).* If toxicity is detected during the life of this permit and it is determined by the Director that a TRE is necessary, the permittee shall be so notified and shall initiate a TRE immediately thereafter. The purpose of the TRE will be to establish the cause of toxicity, locate the source(s) of the toxicity, and control or provide treatment for the toxicity.

A TRE may include but is not limited to one, all, or a combination of the following:

(1) Phase I – Toxicity Characterization

(2) Phase II – Toxicity Identification Procedures

(3) Phase III – Toxicity Control Procedures

(4) Any other appropriate procedures for toxicity source elimination and control.

If the TRE establishes that the toxicity cannot be immediately eliminated, the permittee shall submit a proposed compliance plan to the Director. The plan shall include the proposed approach to control toxicity and a proposed compliance schedule for achieving control. If the approach and schedule are acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified.

If the TRE shows that the toxicity is caused by a toxicant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limitations, the permittee may:

(a) Submit an alternative control program for compliance with the numerical requirements.

(b) If necessary, provide a modified biomonitoring protocol, which compensates for the pollutant(s) being controlled numerically.

If acceptable to the Director, this permit may be reopened and modified to incorporate any additional numerical limitations, a modified compliance schedule if judged necessary by the Director, and/or a modified biomonitoring protocol.

Failure to conduct an adequate TRE, or failure to submit a plan or program as described above, or the submittal of a plan or program judged inadequate by the Director, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

D. Reporting of Wastewater Monitoring Results. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form (EPA No. 3320-1), post-marked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on January 28, 2015. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports including whole effluent toxicity (WET) test reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of *Signatory Requirements (see Part VII.G)*, and submitted to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Water Quality
195 North 1950 West

PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

II. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

A. Pretreatment Program Delegation. The permittee has been delegated primary responsibility for enforcing against discharges prohibited by *40 CFR 403.5* and applying and enforcing any national Pretreatment Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 307 (b) and (c) of *The Clean Water Act (CWA)*, as amended by *The Water Quality Act (WQA), of 1987.*

The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, and procedures described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program submission. Such program commits the permittee to do the following:

1. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures, which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the pretreatment standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be inspected and sampled by the permittee at least once per year;

2. Control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each industrial user to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

3. Require development, as necessary, of compliance schedules by each industrial user for the installation of control technologies to meet applicable pretreatment standards;

4. Maintain and update industrial user information as necessary, to ensure that all IUs are properly permitted and/or controlled at all times;

5. Enforce all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements and obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user;

6. Annually publish a list of industrial users that were determined to be in significant noncompliance during the previous year. The notice must be published before March 28 of the following year;

7. Maintain an adequate revenue structure and staffing level for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

8. Evaluate all significant industrial users at least once every two years to determine if they need to develop a slug prevention plan. If a slug prevention plan is required, the permittee shall insure that the plan contains at least the minimum elements required in *40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v);*

9. Notify all significant industrial users of their obligation to comply with applicable requirements under *Subtitles C and D* of the *Resource* Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and

10. Develop, implement, and maintain an enforcement response plan as required by *40 CFR 403.8(f)(5)* which shall, at a minimum,

    a. Describe how the POTW will investigate instances of noncompliance;

    b. Describe the types of escalating enforcement responses the POTW will take in response to all anticipated type of industrial user violations; and

    c. Describe the time periods within which such responses will be taken and identify the POTW staff position(s) responsible for pursuing these actions.

11. Establish and enforce specific local limits as necessary to implement the provisions of the *40 CFR Parts 403.5(a)* and *(b)*, and as required by *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*.

B. Program Updates. The permittee is required to modify its pretreatment program, as necessary, to reflect changes in the regulations of *40 CFR 403*. Such modifications shall be completed within the time frame set forth by the applicable regulations. Modification of the approved pretreatment program must be done in accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR 403.18*. Modifications of the approved program which result in less stringent industrial user requirements shall not be effective until after approval has been granted by the Director.

C. Annual Report. The permittee shall provide the Division of Water Quality and EPA with an annual report briefly describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. Reports shall be submitted no later than March 28 of each year. These annual reports shall, at a minimum, include:

1. An updated listing of the permittee's industrial users.

2. A descriptive summary of the compliance activities including numbers of any major enforcement actions, i.e., administrative orders, penalties, civil actions, etc.

3. An assessment of the compliance status of the permittee's industrial users and the effectiveness of the permittee's Pretreatment Program in meeting its needs and objectives.

4. A summary of all sampling data taken of the influent and effluent for those pollutants listed in *Part II.H.*

5. A description of all substantive changes made to the permittee's pretreatment program referenced in *Section B* of this section. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, any change in any ordinance, major modification in the

program's administrative structure or operating agreement(s), a significant reduction in monitoring, or a change in the method of funding the program.

6. Evaluate the current local limits and justify that the current local limits are sufficiently protective or need to be revised.

7. Other information as may be determined necessary by the Director.

D. General and Specific Prohibitions. Pretreatment standards (*40 CFR 403.5*) specifically prohibit the introduction of the following pollutants into the waste treatment system from any source of non-domestic discharge:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140oF (60oC);

2. Pollutants, which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case, discharges with a pH lower than 5.0;

3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

4. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at such volume or strength as to cause interference in the POTW;

5. Heat in amounts, which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW, resulting in interference, but in no case, heat in such quantities that the influent to the sewage treatment works exceeds 104°F (40°C);

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

7. Pollutants, which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapor, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause worker health or safety problems;

8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW; or

9. Any pollutant that causes pass through or interference at the POTW.

10. Any specific pollutant which exceeds any local limitation established by the POTW in accordance with the requirement of *40 CFR 403.5(c)* and *40 CFR 403.5(d)*.

E. Categorical Standards. In addition to the general and specific limitations expressed in *Part A and D* of this section, applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards must be met by all industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the federal regulations at *40 CFR 405* et. seq.

F. Enforcement Notice. *UCA 19-5-104* provides that the State may issue a notice to the POTW stating that a determination has been made that appropriate enforcement action must be taken against an industrial user for noncompliance with any pretreatment requirements within 30 days. The issuance of such notice shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Director.

G. Formal Action. The Director retains the right to take legal action against any industrial user and/or POTW for those cases where a permit violation has occurred because of the failure of an industrial user to meet an applicable pretreatment standard.

H. Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Influent and Effluent Monitoring and Reporting Requirements. The permittee shall sample and analyze both the influent and effluent quarterly, for the following parameters.

Metals Monitoring for Pretreatment Program			
Parameter	**Sample Type**	**Frequency**	**Units**
Total Arsenic	Composite	Once every other month b/	mg/L
Total Cadmium			
Total Chromium			
Total Copper			
Total Lead			
Total Mercury a/	Composite/Grab		
Total Molybdenum	Composite		
Total Nickel			
Total Selenium			
Total Silver			
Total Zinc			
Total Cyanide	Grab		

a/ The SLCWRF must utilize a sufficiently sensitive CWA approved method, such as Method 1631 Revision E.
b/ The sampling events must be completed January – February, March – April, May - June, July – August, September – October, and November – December of each year.

In addition, the permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in *40 CFR 122 Appendix D Table II (Organic Toxic Pollutants)* once during January – June and once during July - December. The pesticides fraction of *Appendix D, Table II* is suspended unless pesticides are expected to be present.

The results of the analyses of metals, cyanide and toxic organics shall be submitted along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) at the end of the earliest possible reporting period.

2. In accordance with the requirements of *40 CFR Part 403.5(c)*, the permittee shall determine if there is a need to develop or revise its local limits in order to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR Part 403.5 (a)* and *Part 403.5 (b)*. A technical evaluation of the need to develop or revise local limits shall be submitted to the Division within **12 months** of the effective date of this permit. This evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the latest revision of the *Utah Model industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*. If a technical evaluation, which may be based on the *Utah Model Industrial Pretreatment Program, Section 4, Local Limits*, reveals that development or revision of local limits is necessary, the permittee shall submit the proposed local limits revision to the Division of Water Quality for approval, and after approval implement the new local limits, within **12 months** of the Division's determination that a revision is necessary.

III. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

A. Biosolids Treatment and Disposal. The authorization to dispose of biosolids provided under this permit is limited to those biosolids produced from the treatment works owned and operated by the Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility (SLCWRF). The treatment methods and disposal practices are specifically designated below.

1. Treatment. Biosolids produced at the SLCWRF are stabilized in the anaerobic digesters for at least 15 days with a temperature of at least 35°C (95°F). The biosolids are de-watered with drying beds and mechanically turned until the biosolids are dry enough to be hauled to a concrete storage pad.

2. Description of Biosolids Disposal Method.

   a. Class A biosolids may be sold or given away to the public for lawn and garden use.

   b. Class A or Class B biosolids may be land applied at agronomic rates for agriculture or reclamation use.

   c. Class A or Class B biosolids may be hauled to ET Technologies to be used for final cover at the Salt Lake County landfill.

   d. Biosolids may be disposed in the landfill.

3. Changes in Treatment Systems and Disposal Practices. Should the permittee change their disposal methods or the biosolids generation and handling processes of the plant, the permittee must notify the Director at least 180 days in advance. This includes, but is not limited to, the addition or removal of any biosolids treatment units (i.e., digesters, drying beds, etc.) and/or any other change, which would require a major modification of the permit.

   For any biosolids that are land filled, the requirements in *Section 2.12* of the latest version of the *EPA Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* must be followed.

B. Specific Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements.

All biosolids generated by this facility that are land applied shall meet the requirements of *Part III.B.1, 2, 3,* and *4* listed below.

1. Metals Limitations

Class A Requirements:

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall meet the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3.

If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away for application to a lawn or home garden.

Class B Requirements:

If the biosolids are to be land applied to agricultural land, forest land, a public contact site or a reclamation site it must meet at all times:

The maximum heavy metals listed in Table 1 and the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2; or

The maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in Table 3.

If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

NOTE: If the biosolids exceed Table 3 values for any parameter that are land applied to a site, that site thereafter is subject to the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2. Records for those sites are to be retained in perpetuity.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3
All heavy metals concentrations shall be measured and reported	Daily Maximum mg/Kg a/b/c/d/	Cumulative Loading Rate Kg/Ha a/	Monthly Average Concentration mg/Kg a/c/ d/
Total Arsenic	75	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	NA	NA
Total Nickel	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800

a/ See Part VIII. for definition of terms.

b/ The limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals in any biosolids intended for land application.

c/ Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part III.G.1. of this permit.

d/ These limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals based on an average of all samples taken during a 30-day period.

2. Pathogen Limitations

Pathogen Limitations Class A

All biosolids sold or given away in a bag or a similar container for application to lawns and home gardens must meet the pathogen limitations as

described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away.

a. The *salmonella* shall be less than 3 most probable number per 4 grams of biosolids or the fecal coliform shall be less than 1000 most probable number per gram of total solids. a/

b. The density of enteric viruses in the biosolids shall be less than 1 plaque-forming unit per 4 grams of total solids.

c. The density of viable helminth ova in the biosolids shall be less than 1 per 4 grams total solids.

Pathogens Limitations Continued

Pathogen Limitations Class B

All biosolids land applied for agriculture or reclamation purposes must meet the pathogen limitations as described below. If the pathogen limitations are not met, the biosolids cannot be sold or given away.

Fecal Coliform shall be less than 2,000,000 most probable number per gram of total solids. a/ b/	**OR**	The process to significantly reduce pathogens will be accomplished through anaerobic digesters that have a minimum retention time of at least 15 days and a temperature of a least 95°F (35°C). a/	**OR**	The biosolids are applied to an impervious surface and dried at a depth of no more than 9 inches (23 cm) deep. The biosolids are allowed to dry for a minimum of 3 months. During 2 of the 3 months, the ambient average daily temperature is above 32° F (0° C) a/

3. Vector Attraction Reduction Requirements. a/

The SLCWRF will meet vector attraction reduction through a 38% reduction of the volatile solids through anaerobic digestion.

a/ There are additional pathogen and vector attraction reduction alternatives available in *40 CFR 503.32* and *40 CFR 503.33*. If the SLCWRF intends to use one of these alternatives, the Director and the EPA must be informed at least thirty (30) days prior to its use. This change may be made without additional public notice.

b/ Based on a minimum of seven (7) samples of biosolids collected over a two-week period (or as approved by the Director in your sampling and analysis plan).

4. Self-Monitoring Requirements.

a. At a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, all metals, pathogens and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements shall be monitored according to *40 CFR 503.16.*

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring (Dry Metric Tons (DMT))	
Amount of Biosolids Disposed Per Year	Monitoring Frequency
> 0 to < 290 DMT	Once per year
> 290 to < 1,500 DMT	Four times per year
> 1,500 to < 15,000 DMT	Six times per year

b. Deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). A minimum of six samples for each 320 (or less) acre area is to be collected. These samples are to be collected down to either a 5 foot depth, or the confining layer, whichever is shallower (sample at 1 foot, 2 foot, 3 foot, 4 foot and 5 foot intervals). Each of these one-foot interval samples shall be analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen. In addition to the one-foot interval samples, a composite sample of the 5 foot intervals shall be taken, and analyzed for nitrate-nitrogen as well. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites that receive more than 18 inches of precipitation annually or for irrigated sites.

c. Soil monitoring for phosphorus (reported as P) is required for all land application sites (does not apply to sites where biosolids are applied less than once every five years). Six samples of one foot depth each are to be collected for each 320 acre area and composited. Samples are required to be taken once every five years for non-irrigated sites that receive more than 18 inches of precipitation annually or for irrigated sites.

d. Sample collection, preservation and analysis shall be performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of *40 CFR Part 503* and/or other criteria specified in this permit. Metals analysis is to be performed using *Method SW 846* with *Method 3050* used for digestion. For the digestion procedure, an amount of biosolids equivalent to one gram dry weight shall be used. The methods are

also described in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook.* Monitoring for soil nitrate and phosphorus is to be performed using the methods in *Methods of Soil Analysis, Part 2. Chemical and Microbiological Properties.* Page, A. L., Ed., American Society of Agronomy and Soil Science Society of America, Madison, WI, 1982.

e. The Director may request additional monitoring for specific pollutants derived from biosolids if the data shows a potential for concern.

f. After two years of monitoring at the frequency specified, the permittee may request that the Director reduce the sampling frequency for the chemical pollutants in Part I.B.1. The frequency cannot be reduced to less than once per year for land applied biosolids for any parameter. The frequency also cannot be reduced for any of the pathogen or vector attraction reduction requirements listed in this permit.

C. Site Restrictions.

If the biosolids are Class B with respect to pathogens, SLCWRF shall comply with all applicable site restrictions listed below:

1. Food crops with harvested parts that touch the biosolids/soil mixture and are totally above the land surface shall not be harvested for 14 months after application.

2. Food crops with harvested parts below the land surface shall not be harvested for 20 months after application if the biosolids remains on the land surface for four months or more prior to incorporation into the soil.

3. Food crops with harvested parts below the land surface shall not be harvested for 38 months after application if the biosolids remains on the land surface for less than four months prior to incorporation into the soil.

4. Other food crops and feed crops shall not be harvested from the land for 30 days after application.

5. Animals shall not be allowed to graze on the land for 30 days after application.

6. Turf grown on land where biosolids is applied shall not be harvested for one year after application if the harvested turf is placed on either land with a high potential for public exposure or a lawn.

7. Public access to land with a high potential for public exposure shall be restricted for one year after application.

8. Public access to land with a low potential for public exposure shall be restricted for 30 days after application.

D. Management Practices for Application of Biosolids to Land

The permittee shall operate and maintain the land application site operations in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The permittee shall provide to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a land application plan.

2. Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not contaminate the groundwater or impair the use classification for that water underlying the sites.

3. Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that will not cause a violation of any receiving water quality standard from discharges of surface runoff from the land application sites. Biosolids shall not be applied to land 10 meters or less from waters of the United States (as defined in *40 CFR 122.2*).

4. Application of biosolids shall be conducted in a manner that does not exceed the agronomic rate for available nitrogen of the crops grown on the site. At a minimum, the permittee is required to follow the methods for calculating agronomic rate outlined in the latest version of the *Region VIII Biosolids Management Handbook* (other methods may be approved by the Director). The treatment plant shall provide written notification to the applier of the biosolids of the concentration of total nitrogen (as N on a dry weight basis) in the biosolids. Written permission from the Director is required to exceed the agronomic rate.

5. Application of biosolids is prohibited to frozen, ice-covered, or snow covered sites where the slope of the site exceeds six percent.

6. No person shall apply biosolids for beneficial use to frozen, ice-covered, or snow-covered land where the slope of such land is greater than three percent and is less than or equal to six percent unless one of the following requirements is met:

   a. there is 80 percent vegetative ground cover; or,

   b. approval has been obtained based upon a plan demonstrating adequate runoff containment measures.

7. Biosolids shall not be applied to sites where the available phosphorous content of the soil exceeds the following:

   a. 100 ppm as determined by the sodium bicarbonate extraction method

b. 50 ppm as determined by the AB-DPTA extraction method

c. 170 ppm by the Bray P1 extraction method

The permittee may request these limits be modified if different limits would be justified based on local conditions. The limits are required to be developed in cooperation with the local agricultural extension office or university.

8. Biosolids shall not be applied to any site area with standing surface water. If the annual high groundwater level is known or suspected to be within five feet of the surface, additional deep soil monitoring for nitrate-nitrogen as described in Part I.4.b. is to be performed. At a minimum, this additional monitoring will involve a collection of more samples in the affected area and possibly more frequent sampling. The exact number of samples to be collected will be outlined in a deep soil monitoring plan to be submitted to the Director and the EPA within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The plan is subject to approval by the Director.

9. The specified cover crop shall be planted during the next available planting season. If this does not occur, the permittee shall notify the Director in writing. Additional restrictions may be placed on the application of the biosolids on that site on a case-by-case basis to control nitrate movement. Deep soil monitoring may be increased under the discretion of the Director.

10. When weather and or soil conditions prevent adherence to the biosolids application procedure, biosolids shall not be applied on the site.

11. For biosolids that are sold or given away, an information sheet shall be provided to the person who receives the biosolids. The label or information sheet shall contain:

    a. The name and address of the person who prepared the biosolids for sale or give away for application to the land.

    b. A statement that prohibits the application of the biosolids to the land except in accordance with the instructions on the label or information sheet.

12. Biosolids subject to the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 (Part I.B.1.) shall not be applied to agricultural land, forest, a public contact site, or a reclamation site if any of the cumulative pollutant loading rates in Table 2 have been reached.

13. If SLCWRF applies the biosolids, it shall provide the owner or lease holder of the land on which the biosolids are applied notice and necessary information to comply with the requirements in this permit.

14. For biosolids or material derived from biosolids that are stored in piles for one year or longer, measures shall be taken to ensure that erosion (whether by wind or water) does not occur. However, best management practices should also be used for piles used for biosolids treatment. If a treatment pile is considered to have caused a problem, best management practices could be added as a requirement in the next permit renewal.

15. The permittee shall inspect the application of the biosolids to active sites to prevent malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors and discharges which may cause or lead to the release of biosolids to the environment or a threat to human health. The permittee must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. The permittee shall keep an inspection log or summary including at least the date and time of inspection, the printed name and the handwritten signature of the inspector, a notation of observations made and the date and nature of any repairs or corrective action.

E. Special Conditions on Biosolids Storage

Permanent storage of biosolids is prohibited. Biosolids shall not be temporarily stored for more than two years. Written permission to store biosolids for more than two years must be obtained from the Director. Storage of biosolids for more than two years will be allowed only if it is determined that significant treatment is occurring.

F. Representative Sampling.

Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with Part III.B. of this Permit shall be collected at locations representative of the quality of biosolids generated at the treatment works and immediately prior to land application.

G. Reporting of Monitoring Results.

The permittee shall provide the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with Part III.B., and information on management practices, biosolids treatment, site restrictions and certifications shall be provided no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year. If no biosolids were sold or given away during the reporting period, "no biosolids were sold or given away" shall be reported. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the *Signatory Requirements (see Part IV)*, and submitted to the Utah Division of Water Quality and the EPA at the following addresses:

Original to: Biosolids Coordinator
Utah Division of Water Quality
P. O. Box 144870
Salt Lake City Utah, 84114-4870

Copy to: Biosolids Coordinator, 8P-W-P
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region VIII
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, Colorado 80202-2466

H. Additional Record Keeping Requirements Specific to Biosolids.

1. If so notified by the Director the permittee may be required to add additional record keeping if information provided indicates that this is necessary to protect public health and the environment.

2. The permittee is required to keep the following information for at least 5 years:

a) Concentration of each metal in Table 3 (Part III.B.1.).

b) A description of how the pathogen reduction requirements in Part III.B.2. were met.

c) A description of how the vector attraction reduction requirements in Part II.B.3. were met.

d) A description of how the management practices in Part III.C. were met (if necessary).

e) The following certification statement:
"I certify under the penalty of law, that the heavy metal requirements, the pathogen requirements, and the vector attraction requirements in Part II.B., the site restrictions and the management practices in Part II.C have been met. This determination has been made under my direction and supervision in accordance with the system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information used to determine that the pathogen requirements, the vector attraction reduction requirements and the management practices have been met. I am aware that there are significant penalties for false certification including the possibility of imprisonment."

3. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for the life of the permit. Data collected on site, copies of Biosolids Report forms, and a copy of this UPDES biosolids-only permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location.

IV. STORM WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. Coverage of This Section.

1. Discharges Covered Under This Section. The requirements listed under this section shall apply to storm water discharges from **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility**.

   a. Site Coverage. Storm water discharges from the following portions of the **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility** may be eligible for coverage under this permit: biosolids drying beds, haul or access roads on which transportation of biosolids may occur, grit screen cleaning areas, chemical loading, unloading and storage areas, salt or sand storage areas, vehicle or equipment storage and maintenance areas, or any other wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility that may have the reasonable expectation of potential to contribute to pollutants in storm water discharge

B. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.

1. The following non-storm water discharges may be authorized under this permit provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with this section; discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushing; drinking fountain water; irrigation drainage and lawn watering; routine external building wash down water where detergents or other compounds have not been used in the process; pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials (including oils and fuels) have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated compressor condensate; uncontaminated springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements.

1. Contents of the Plan. The plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

   a) Pollution Prevention Team. Each plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals within the facility organization as members of a storm water Pollution Prevention Team who are responsible for developing the storm water pollution prevention plan and assisting the facility or plant manager in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan.

   b) Description of Potential Pollutant Sources. Each plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may result in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility.

Each plan shall identify all activities and significant materials, which may be reasonably expected to have the potential as a significant pollutant source. Each plan shall include, at a minimum:

1) Drainage. A site map indicating drainage areas and storm water outfalls. For each area of the facility that generates storm water discharges associated with the waste water treatment related activity with a reasonable potential for containing significant amounts of pollutants, a prediction of the direction of flow and an identification of the types of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges associated with the activity. Factors to consider include the toxicity of the pollutant; quantity of chemicals used, produced or discharged; the likelihood of contact with storm water; and history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants. Flows with a significant potential for causing erosion shall be identified. The site map shall include but not be limited to:

   (a) Drainage direction and discharge points from all wastewater associated activities including but not limited to grit screen cleaning, bio-solids drying beds and transport, chemical/material loading, unloading and storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, salt or sand storage areas.

   (b) Location of any erosion and sediment control structure or other control measures utilized for reducing pollutants in storm water runoff.

   (c) Location of bio-solids drying beds where exposed to precipitation or where the transportation of bio-solids may be spilled onto internal roadways or tracked off site.

   (d) Location where grit screen cleaning or other routinely performed industrial activities are located and are exposed to precipitation.

   (e) Location of any handling, loading, unloading or storage of chemicals or potential pollutants such as caustics, hydraulic fluids, lubricants, solvents or other petroleum products, or hazardous wastes and where these may be exposed to precipitation.

   (f) Locations where any major spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred.

   (g) Location of any sand or salt piles.

   (h) Location of fueling stations or vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning areas that are exposed to precipitation.

   (i) Location of receiving streams or other surface water bodies.

   (j) Locations of outfalls and the types of discharges contained in the drainage areas of the outfalls.

2) Inventory of Exposed Materials. An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; method and location of onsite storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff between the time of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit and the present; the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any treatment the storm water receives.

3) Spills and Leaks. A list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility after the date of 3 years prior to the effective date of this permit. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

4) Sampling Data. A summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

5) Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources and Risk Assessment. A narrative description of the potential pollutant sources from the following activities associated with treatment works: access roads/rail lines; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage activities; material handling sites; outdoor vehicle storage or maintenance sites; significant dust or particulate generating processes; and onsite waste disposal practices. Specific potential pollutants shall be identified where known.

6) Measures and Controls. **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility** shall develop a description of storm water management controls appropriate for the facility, and implement such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in a plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of storm water management controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls:

7) Good Housekeeping. All areas that may contribute pollutants to storm waters discharges shall be maintained in a clean, orderly manner. These are practices that would minimize the generation of pollutants at the source or before it would be necessary to employ sediment ponds or other control measures at the discharge outlets. Where applicable, such measures or other equivalent measures would include the following: sweepers and covered storage to minimize dust generation and storm runoff; conservation of vegetation where possible to minimize erosion; sweeping of haul roads, bio-solids access points, and exits to reduce or eliminate off site tracking; sweeping of sand or salt storage areas to minimize entrainment in storm water runoff; collection, removal, and proper disposal of waste oils and other fluids resulting from

vehicle and equipment maintenance; other equivalent measures to address identified potential sources of pollution.

8) Preventive Maintenance. A preventive maintenance program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

9) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specifying material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves in the plan should be considered. Procedures and equipment for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel.

10) Inspections. In addition to the comprehensive site evaluation required under paragraph *(Part IV.C.1.b.16)* of this section, qualified facility personnel shall be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility on a periodic basis. The following areas shall be included in all inspections: access roads/rail lines, equipment storage and maintenance areas (both indoor and outdoor areas); fueling; material handling areas, residual treatment, storage, and disposal areas; and wastewater treatment areas. A set of tracking or follow-up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained. The use of a checklist developed by the facility is encouraged.

11) Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform personnel responsible for implementing activities identified in the storm water pollution prevention plan or otherwise responsible for storm water management at all levels of responsibility of the components and goals of the storm water pollution prevention plan. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices. The pollution prevention plan shall identify how often training will take place, but training should be held at least annually (once per calendar year). Employee training must, at a minimum, address the following areas when applicable to a facility: petroleum product management; process chemical management; spill prevention and control; fueling procedures; general good housekeeping practices; proper procedures for using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

12) Record keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures. A description of incidents (such as spills, or other discharges), along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges shall be included in the plan required under this part. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and records of such activities shall be incorporated into the plan.

13) Non-storm Water Discharges.

a. Certification. The plan shall include a certification that the discharge has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges. The certification shall include the identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site, a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the evaluation criteria or testing method used, the date of any testing and/or evaluation, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test. Certifications shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* of this permit.

b. Exceptions. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in *Part IV.B.* (Prohibition of Non-storm Water Discharges) of this permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the plan. The plan shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

c. Failure to Certify. Any facility that is unable to provide the certification required (testing for non-storm water discharges), must notify the *Director* within 180 days after the effective date of this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification shall describe: the procedure of any test conducted for the presence of non-storm water discharges; the results of such test or other relevant observations; potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer; and why adequate tests for such storm sewers were not feasible. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not, authorized by a *UPDES* permit are unlawful, and must be terminated.

14) Sediment and Erosion Control. The plan shall identify areas, which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

15) Management of Runoff. The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices (practices other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures that the permittee determines to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained. The potential of various sources at the facility to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity *Part III.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this permit] shall be considered when determining reasonable and appropriate measures. Appropriate measures or other equivalent measures may include: vegetative swales and practices, reuse of

collected storm water (such as for a process or as an irrigation source), inlet controls (such as oil/water separators), snow management activities, infiltration devices, wet detention/retention devices and discharging storm water through the waste water facility for treatment.

16) Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation. Qualified personnel shall conduct site compliance evaluations at appropriate intervals specified in the plan, but in no case less than once a year. Such evaluations shall provide:

(a) Areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall be visually inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Measures to reduce pollutant loadings shall be evaluated to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed. Structural storm water management measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural pollution prevention measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the plan, such as spill response equipment, shall be made.

(b) Based on the results of the evaluation, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the plan in accordance with *Part III.C.1.b* (Description of Potential Pollutant Sources) of this section and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the plan in accordance with *Part III.C.1.b.6* (Measures and Controls) of this section shall be revised as appropriate within 2 weeks of such evaluation and shall provide for implementation of any changes to the plan in a timely manner, but in no case more than 12 weeks after the evaluation.

(c) A report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, and actions taken in accordance with paragraph *i.* (above) shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least 3 years after the date of the evaluation. The report shall identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of noncompliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the storm water pollution prevention plan and this permit. The report shall be signed in accordance with *Part VII.G* (Signatory Requirements) of this permit.

17) Deadlines for Plan Preparation and Compliance. **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility** shall prepare and implement a plan in compliance with the provisions of this section within 270 days of the effective date of this permit.

18) Keeping Plans Current. **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility** shall amend the plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation,

or maintenance, that has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the state or if the storm water pollution prevention plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified by the plan, or in otherwise achieving the general objective of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with the activities at the facility.

D. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

1. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality. Facilities shall perform and document a visual examination of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity from each outfall, except discharges exempted below. The examination must be made at least once in each of the following designated periods during daylight hours unless there is insufficient rainfall or snow melt to produce a runoff event: January through March; April through June; July through September; and October through December.

   a) Sample and Data Collection. Examinations shall be made of samples collected within the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practical, but not to exceed 1 hour) of when the runoff or snowmelt begins discharging. The examinations shall document observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution. The examination must be conducted in a well lit area. No analytical tests are required to be performed on the samples. All such samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where practicable, the same individual should carry out the collection and examination of discharges for entire permit term.

   b) Visual Storm Water Discharge Examination Reports. Visual examination reports must be maintained onsite in the pollution prevention plan. The report shall include the examination date and time, examination personnel, the nature of the discharge (i.e., runoff or snow melt), visual quality of the storm water discharge (including observations of color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of storm water pollution), and probable sources of any observed storm water contamination.

   c) Representative Discharge. When **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility** has two or more outfalls that, based on a consideration of industrial activity, significant materials, and management practices and activities within the area drained by the outfall, the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may collect a sample of effluent of one of such outfalls and report that the observation data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s) provided that the permittee includes in the storm water pollution prevention plan a description of the location of the outfalls and explains in detail why the outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents. In addition, for each outfall that the permittee believes is representative, an estimate of the size of the drainage area (in square feet) and an

estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area [e.g., low (under 40 percent), medium (40 to 65 percent), or high (above 65 percent)] shall be provided in the plan.

d) Adverse Conditions. When a discharger is unable to collect samples over the course of the visual examination period as a result of adverse climatic conditions, the discharger must document the reason for not performing the visual examination and retain this documentation onsite with the results of the visual examination. Adverse weather conditions, which may prohibit the collection of samples, include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

e) Inactive and Unstaffed Site. When a discharger is unable to conduct visual storm water examinations at an inactive and unstaffed site, the operator of the facility may exercise a waiver of the monitoring requirement as long as the facility remains inactive and unstaffed. The facility must maintain a certification with the pollution prevention plan stating that the site is inactive and unstaffed so that performing visual examinations during a qualifying event is not feasible.

V. MONITORING, RECORDING & GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Representative Sampling. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under *Part I* shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Samples of biosolids shall be collected at a location representative of the quality of biosolids immediately prior to the use-disposal practice.

B. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under *Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-2-10 and 40CFR Part 503*, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. Penalties for Tampering. The *Act* provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

D. Compliance Schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any Compliance Schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under *UAC R317-2-10* and *40 CFR 503* or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or the Biosolids Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Only those parameters required by the permit need to be reported.

F. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements:
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) and time(s) analyses were performed;
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. The results of such analyses.

G. Retention of Records. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the

Director at any time. A copy of this UPDES permit must be maintained on site during the duration of activity at the permitted location

H. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. The permittee shall (orally) report any noncompliance including transportation accidents, spills, and uncontrolled runoff from biosolids transfer or land application sites which may seriously endanger health or environment, as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee first became aware of circumstances. The report shall be made to the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146, or 24-hour answering service (801) 536-4123.

2. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone (801) 536-4123 as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

   a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;

   b. Any unanticipated bypass, which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities.)*;

   c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See *Part VI.H, Upset Conditions.*);

   d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit; or,

   e. Violation of any of the Table 3 metals limits, the pathogen limits, the vector attraction reduction limits or the management practices for biosolids that have been sold or given away.

3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:

   a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

   b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

   c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;

   d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance; and,

   e. Steps taken, if any, to mitigate the adverse impacts on the environment and human health during the noncompliance period.

4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the Division of Water Quality, (801) 538-6146.

5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in *Part I.D, Reporting of Monitoring Results.*

I. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for *Part I.D* are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Part V.H.3*

J. Inspection and Entry The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit, including but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites;

4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the *Act*, any substances or parameters at any location, including, but not limited to, digested biosolids before dewatering, dewatered biosolids, biosolids transfer or staging areas, any ground or surface waters at the land application sites or biosolids, soils, or vegetation on the land application sites; and,

5. The permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, the Director, or authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

VI. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions. The *Act* provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing provisions of the *Act* is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions or the Act is subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 per day of violation. Any person convicted under *UCA 19-5-115(2)* a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $50,000 per day. Except as provided at *Part VI.G, Bypass of Treatment Facilities* and *Part VI.H, Upset Conditions*, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any land application in violation of this permit.

E. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

F. Removed Substances. Collected screening, grit, solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment shall be disposed of in such a manner so as to prevent any pollutant from entering any waters of the state or creating a health hazard. Sludge/digester supernatant and filter backwash

shall not directly enter either the final effluent or waters of the state by any other direct route.

G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities.

1. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to paragraph 2 and 3 of this section.

2. Prohibition of Bypass.

   a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

      (1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of human life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

      (2) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance, and

      (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under *section VI.G.3.*

   b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in *sections VI.G.2.a (1), (2) and (3).*

3. Notice.

   a. *Anticipated bypass.* Except as provided above in *section VI.G.2* and below in *section VI.G.3.b*, if the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, at least ninety days before the date of bypass. The prior notice shall include the following unless otherwise waived by the Director:

      (1) Evaluation of alternative to bypass, including cost-benefit analysis containing an assessment of anticipated resource damages:

(2) A specific bypass plan describing the work to be performed including scheduled dates and times. The permittee must notify the Director in advance of any changes to the bypass schedule;

(3) Description of specific measures to be taken to minimize environmental and public health impacts;

(4) A notification plan sufficient to alert all downstream users, the public and others reasonably expected to be impacted by the bypass;

(5) A water quality assessment plan to include sufficient monitoring of the receiving water before, during and following the bypass to enable evaluation of public health risks and environmental impacts; and,

(6) Any additional information requested by the Director.

b. *Emergency Bypass*. Where ninety days advance notice is not possible, the permittee must notify the Director, and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, as soon as it becomes aware of the need to bypass and provide to the Director the information in *section VI.G.3.a.(1) through (6)* to the extent practicable.

c. *Unanticipated bypass*. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass to the Director as required under *Part IV.H*, Twenty Four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall also immediately notify the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the public and downstream users and shall implement measures to minimize impacts to public health and environment to the extent practicable.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. Director's administrative determination regarding a claim of upset cannot be judiciously challenged by the permittee until such time as an action is initiated for noncompliance.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under *Part V.H, Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting*; and,

d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under *Part VI.D, Duty to Mitigate*.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

VII. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of parameters discharged or pollutant sold or given away. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit. In addition, if there are any planned substantial changes to the permittee's existing sludge facilities or their manner of operation or to current sludge management practices of storage and disposal, the permittee shall give notice to the Director of any planned changes at least 30 days prior to their implementation.

B. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

C. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

D. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

E. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

F. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, and,

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under *paragraph VII.G.2* is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of *paragraph VII.G.2.* must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

H. Penalties for Falsification of Reports. The *Act* provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than

$10,000.00 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

I. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under *UAC R317-8-3.2*, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of Director. As required by the *Act*, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

J. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the permittee of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under the *Act*.

K. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

L. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

M. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 20 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee's containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and,

3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph *2* above.

N. State or Federal Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by *UCA 19-5-117* and *Section 510* of the *Act* or any applicable Federal or State transportation

regulations, such as but not limited to the Department of Transportation regulations.

O. Water Quality - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate effluent limitations and compliance schedule, if necessary, if one or more of the following events occurs:

1. Water Quality Standards for the receiving water(s) to which the permittee discharges are modified in such a manner as to require different effluent limits than contained in this permit.

2. A final wasteload allocation is developed and approved by the State and/or EPA for incorporation in this permit.

3. Revisions to the current CWA § 208 area wide treatment management plans or promulgations/revisions to TMDLs (40 CFR 130.7) approved by the EPA and adopted by DWQ which calls for different effluent limitations than contained in this permit.

P. Biosolids – Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittees biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state of federal regulations.

Q. Toxicity Limitation - Reopener Provision. This permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) to include, whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations, a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a change in the whole effluent toxicity (biomonitoring) protocol, additional or modified numerical limitations, or any other conditions related to the control of toxicants if one or more of the following events occur;

1. Toxicity is detected, as per *Part I.C.3.a* and/or *b* of this permit, during the duration of this permit.

2. The TRE results indicate that the toxicant(s) represent pollutant(s) that may be controlled with specific numerical limits, and the Director agrees that numerical controls are the most appropriate course of action.

3. Following the implementation of numerical control(s) of toxicant(s), the Director agrees that a modified biomonitoring protocol is necessary to compensate for those toxicant that are controlled numerically.

4. The TRE reveals other unique conditions or characteristics, which in the opinion of the permit issuing authority justify the incorporation of unanticipated special conditions in the permit.

R. Storm Water-Reopener Provision. At any time during the duration (life) of this permit, this permit may be reopened and modified (following proper administrative procedures) as per *UAC R317.8*, to include, any applicable storm water provisions and requirements, a storm water pollution prevention plan, a compliance schedule, a compliance date, monitoring and/or reporting requirements, or any other conditions related to the control of storm water discharges to "waters-of-State".

VIII. DEFINITIONS

A. Wastewater.

1. The "7-day (and weekly) average", other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 7-day period or calendar week, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. The 7-day and weekly averages are applicable only to those effluent characteristics for which there are 7-day average effluent limitations. The calendar week, which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday, shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms. Weekly averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks with Saturdays in the month. If a calendar week overlaps two months (i.e., the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the weekly average calculated for that calendar week shall be included in the data for the month that contains Saturday.

2. The "30-day (and monthly) average," other than for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria, is the arithmetic average of all samples collected during a consecutive 30-day period or calendar month, whichever is applicable. Geometric means shall be calculated for e-coli bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. The calendar month shall be used for purposes of reporting self-monitoring data on discharge monitoring report forms.

3. "Act," means the *Utah Water Quality Act*.

4. "Acute toxicity" occurs when 50 percent or more mortality is observed for either test species at any effluent concentration.

5. "Bypass," means the diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

6. "Composite Samples" shall be flow proportioned. The composite sample shall, as a minimum, contain at least four (4) samples collected over the compositing period. Unless otherwise specified, the time between the collection of the first sample and the last sample shall not be less than six (6) hours nor more than 24 hours. Acceptable methods for preparation of composite samples are as follows:

   a. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to flow rate at time of sampling;

b. Constant time interval between samples, sample volume proportional to total flow (volume) since last sample. For the first sample, the flow rate at the time the sample was collected may be used;

c. Constant sample volume, time interval between samples proportional to flow (i.e., sample taken every "X" gallons of flow); and,

d. Continuous sample volume, with sample collection rate proportional to flow rate.

7. "CWA," means *The Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, as amended, by *The Clean Water Act of 1987*.

8. "Daily Maximum" (Daily Max.) is the maximum value allowable in any single sample or instantaneous measurement.

9. "EPA," means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

10. "Director," means Director of the Utah Water Quality Board.

11. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single "dip and take" sample collected at a representative point in the discharge stream.

12. An "instantaneous" measurement, for monitoring requirements, is defined as a single reading, observation, or measurement.

13. "Severe Property Damage," means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

14. "Upset," means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

B. Biosolids.

1. "Biosolids," means any material or material derived from sewage solids that have been biologically treated.

2. "Dry Weight-Basis," means 100 percent solids (i.e. zero percent moisture).

3. "Land Application" is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e. the selling or giving away of the biosolids).

4. "Pathogen," means an organism that is capable of producing an infection or disease in a susceptible host.

5. "Pollutant" for the purposes of this permit is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organisms that after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food-chain, could on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.

6. "Runoff" is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.

7. "Similar Container" is either an open or closed receptacle. This includes, but is not limited to, a bucket, a box, a carton, and a vehicle or trailer with a load capacity of one metric ton or less.

8. "Total Solids" are the materials in the biosolids that remain as a residue if the biosolids are dried at 103° or 105° Celsius.

9. "Treatment Works" are either Federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned devices or systems used to treat (including recycling and reclamation) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste or liquid manure.

10. "Vector Attraction" is the characteristic of biosolids that attracts rodents, flies mosquito's or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.

11. "Animals" for the purpose of this permit are domestic livestock.

12. "Annual Whole Sludge Application Rate" is the amount of sewage sludge (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a cropping cycle.

13. "Agronomic Rate is the whole sludge application rate (dry-weight basis) designed to: (1) provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land; and (2) minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.

14. "Annual Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of a pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land during a 365-day period.

15. "Application Site or Land Application Site" means all contiguous areas of a users' property intended for sludge application.

16. "Cumulative Pollutant Loading Rate" is the maximum amount of an inorganic pollutant (dry-weight basis) that can be applied to a unit area of land.

17. "Grit and Screenings" are sand, gravel, cinders, other materials with a high specific gravity and relatively large materials such as rags generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage at a treatment works and shall be disposed of according to *40 CFR 258*.

18. "High Potential for Public Contact Site" is land with a high potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, public parks, ball fields, cemeteries, plant nurseries, turf farms, and golf courses.

19. "Low Potential for Public Contact Site" is the land with a low potential for contact by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, farms, ranches, reclamation areas, and other lands which are private lands, restricted public lands, or lands which are not generally accessible to or used by the public.

20. "Monthly Average" is the arithmetic mean of all measurements taken during the month.

21. "Volatile Solids" is the amount of the total solids in sewage sludge lost when the sludge is combusted at 550 degrees Celsius for 15-20 minutes in the presence of excess air.

C. Storm Water.

1. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

2. "Coal pile runoff" means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

3. "Co-located industrial activity" means when a facility has industrial activities being conducted onsite that are described under more than one of the coverage sections of *Appendix II* in the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. Facilities with co-located industrial activities shall comply with all applicable monitoring and pollution prevention plan requirements of each section in which a co-located industrial activity is described.

4. "Commercial Treatment and Disposal Facilities" means facilities that receive, on a commercial basis, any produced hazardous waste (not their own) and treat or dispose of those wastes as a service to the generators. Such facilities treating and/or disposing exclusively residential hazardous wastes are not included in this definition.

5. "Landfill" means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

6. "Land application unit" means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

7. "Municipal separate storm sewer system" (large and/or medium) means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

   a. Located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of

Census (at the issuance date of this permit, Salt Lake City is the only city in Utah that falls in this category); or

b. Located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties (at the issuance date of this permit Salt Lake County is the only county that falls in this category); or

c. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph *a.* or *b.* (above) and that are designated by the *Director* as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

8. "NOI" means "notice of intent", it is an application form that is used to obtain coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

9. "NOT" means "notice of termination", it is a form used to terminate coverage under the General Multi-Sector Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

10. "Point source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

11. "Section 313 water priority chemical" means a chemical or chemical categories that:

a. Are listed at *40 CFR 372.65* pursuant to *Section 313* of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* (*EPCRA*) (also known as *Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act* (*SARA*) of 1986);

b. Are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to *EPCRA Section 313* reporting requirements; and

c. Meet at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Are listed in *Appendix D* of *40 CFR Part 122* on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides,

and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);

(2) Are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to *Section 311(b)(2)(A)* of the *CWA* at *40 CFR 116.4*; or

(3) Are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria. See *Appendix III* of this permit. This appendix was revised based on final rulemaking EPA published in the *Federal Register* November 30, 1994.

12. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under *Section 101(14)* of *CERCLA*; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to *EPCRA Section 313*; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

13. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under *Section 311 of the Clean Water Act* (see *40 CFR 110.10* and *CFR 117.21*) or *Section 102* of *CERCLA* (see *40 CFR 302.4*).

14. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

15. "SWDMR" means "storm water discharge monitoring report", a report of the results of storm water monitoring required by the permit. The Division of Water Quality provides the storm water discharge monitoring report form.

16. "Storm water associated with industrial activity" (*UAC R317-8-3.8(6)(c) & (d)*) means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the *UPDES* program. For the categories of industries identified in paragraphs *(a)* through *(j)* of this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used

for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined in *40 CFR Part 401*); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in paragraph *(k)* of this definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all areas (except access roads and rail lines) listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in paragraphs *(a)* to *(k)* of this definition) include those facilities designated under *UAC R317-8-3.8(1)(a)5.* The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" for purposes of this subsection:

a. Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under *40 CFR Subchapter N* (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards that are exempted under category (k) of this definition);

b. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283 and 285), 29, 311, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;

c. Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under *40 CFR 434.11(l)* because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations that have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas

exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but that have an identifiable owner/operator;

d. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of RCRA;

e. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under *Subtitle D of RCRA*;

f. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;

g. Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;

h. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45 and 5171 that have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or that are otherwise identified under paragraphs (a) to (g) or (I) to (k) of this subsection are associated with industrial activity;

i. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 MGD or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under *40 CFR Part 403*. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is

beneficially reused and that are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with *40 CFR Part 503*;

j. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than 5 acres of total land area that are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

k. Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and that are not otherwise included within categories (a) to (j))

17. "Waste pile" means any non-containerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

	FLOW		PH EFFLUENT			E.COLI		TSS				BOD				
									EFFLUENT				EFFLUENT			
DMR MONTH	30 DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	DAILY MIN	DAILY MAX	TRC MONTHLY AVG	7 DAY MAX	30 DAY AVE	INFLUENT	30 DAY AVG	7 DAY MAX	REMOVAL	INFLUENT	30 DAY AVG	7 DAY MAX	REMOVAL	WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY
			6.5	9		126	158		25	35	85		25	35	85	Pass
9/30/2010	30.8	33.1	7.2	7.5	0.96	3	2	252	11	13	95.6	221	14.2	15.6	93.6	Pass
10/31/2010	30.4	38.3	7.2	7.5	1.03	10	4	286	11.5	13.9	96	249	14.8	17.5	94.1	
11/30/2010	31.8	37.9	7.2	7.4	0.91	6	3	294	14.9	17.9	94.9	265	19.4	26.7	92.7	
12/31/2010	36.84	49.17	7.3	7.5	1.03	3	2	212	17.9	22.5	91.6	228	17.1	18.7	92.5	Pass
1/31/2011	35.7	40.1	7.3	7.5	1.02	14	5	244	16.1	18.3	93.4	234	16.7	20.9	92.8	
2/28/2011	33.7	36.4	7.3	7.5	1.05	5	2	249	20.2	22.1	91.9	236	17.6	20.7	92.5	
3/31/2011	39.8	47.6	7	7.5	1.1	7	3	266	20.9	24	92.1	237	19	19.4	92	Pass
4/30/2011	47.5	57.4	7.4	7.5	1.1	13	9	200	19.8	24.8	90.1	174	17.1	21	90.2	
5/31/2011	47.4	66.7	7.3	7.6	0.98	41	11	197	21.9	25.7	88.9	179	17.9	21.1	90	
6/30/2011	44.6	59.5	7.3	7.5	0.98	57	5	203	15.2	26.8	92.5	180	16	20.1	91.1	Pass
7/31/2011	37.1	44.2	7.3	7.5	1.13	7	4	208	12.5	14.2	94	196	19.3	20.3	90.1	
8/31/2011	35.5	41	7.3	7.5	1.02	8	4	222	10	12.2	95.4	215	20	27.6	92.4	
9/30/2011	33.8	39.7	7.3	7.6	0.82	7	4	209	10.2	12.5	95.1	209	10.1	13.3	95.2	Pass
10/31/2011	34.1	45.6	7.2	7.5	0.79	8	4	192	10.7	11.7	94.4	199	6.7	8	96.6	
11/30/2011	33.3	36.5	7.2	7.5	0.8	9	6	203	11.4	11.8	94.4	235	8.6	9.1	96.3	
12/31/2011	30.62	32.84	6.7	7.6	0.94	12	2	298	11.4	12.5	96.2	300	8	10	97.3	Pass
1/31/2012	32	36.7	7.3	7.7	0.99	4.4	1.6	232	12.6	13.5	94.6	248	8.8	10.1	96.5	
2/29/2012	33	40.9	7.2	7.4	1	3	2	203	12.3	13.6	93.9	222	9.8	11	95.6	
3/31/2012	33.3	35.4	7.1	7.4	0.91	3	2	169	12	13.3	92.9	203	8.2	9.3	96	Pass
4/30/2012	34	41.9	7	7.4	1	7	2	164	10.9	13.3	93.4	185	6.7	7.7	96.4	
5/31/2012	33.3	37.5	7.1	7.4	1.06	1	1	164	9.4	10.7	94.2	170	6.3	8.3	96.3	
6/30/2012	32.1	34	7.2	7.4	1.33	3	2	156	9.7	10.5	93.8	171	6.4	7.1	96.3	Pass
7/31/2012	32.2	34.6	7.2	7.5	1.28	10	4	163	9.8	10.5	94	177	9.4	10.6	94.7	
8/31/2012	31.8	33.4	7.2	7.4	1.15	7	3	140	10.1	10.2	92.8	173	9.7	10.1	94.4	
9/30/2012	31.1	33.2	7.2	7.4	1.29	3	1	167	11	12.1	93.4	183	7.5	9.7	95.9	Pass
10/31/2012	30.4	33.8	7.2	7.4	1.17	4	2	197	10.2	11.2	94.9	212	6.7	8.4	96.8	
11/30/2012	31.5	35.4	7.2	7.4	1	3	2	189	10.1	12	94.7	206	5.9	6.1	97.1	
12/31/2012	31.1	33	7	7.5	1.14	5	2	176	10.3	11.1	94.2	204	5.9	6.4	97.1	Pass
1/31/2013	31.1	34	7.1	7.5	1.15	4	2	176	13	13.6	92.6	210	6.6	7.3	96.8	
2/28/2013	36.6	34.4	7.1	7.6	1.07	2	2	171	11.8	12.9	93.1	173	7.6	9.3	95.6	
3/31/2013	35.7	40	7.1	7.6	1.13	2	2	159	11.7	12.7	92.6	182	8	9.6	95.6	Pass
4/30/2013	37.3	46.3	7	7.5	1.17	4	2	142	11.4	11.6	92	169	6.6	7.4	96.1	
5/31/2013	35.2	39.7	6.9	7.4	1.38	2	2	152	12.4	13.2	91.8	189	6.3	7	96.7	
6/30/2013	33.5	36.8	7.1	7.4	0.88	8	5	136	11.3	14.5	91.7	173	5.9	7.4	96.6	Pass
7/31/2013	33.3	36.7	7.2	7.5	1.17	4.6	3	135	12.5	14.8	90.8	177	8.3	9.1	95.3	
8/31/2013	30.6	33.2	7.3	7.7	1.28	6	3	154	13.6	15	91.1	191	8.5	11.3	95.5	

FACT SHEET/STATEMENT OF BASIS
SALT LAKE CITY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
RENEWAL PERMIT: DISCHARGE, BIOSOLIDS & STORM WATER
UPDES PERMIT NUMBER: UT0021725
UPDES BIOSOLIDS PERMIT NUMBER: UTL-021725
UPDES MULTI-SECTOR STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER: UTR000000
MAJOR MUNICIPAL

FACILITY CONTACTS

Person Name:	Dale A. Christensen
Position:	Water Reclamation Manager
Person Name:	Dan Olson
Position:	Wastewater Plant Operations & Maintenance Manager
Person Name:	Giles Demke
Position:	Wastewater Plant Maintenance Engineer
Person Name:	Jeffry T. Niermeyer
Position:	Public Utilities Director
Facility Name:	Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility
Address:	1365 West 2300 North
	Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-1283
Telephone:	801-799-4000

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility (SLCWRF), constructed in 1965, is located in Salt Lake City Utah at 1365 West 2300 North. The Main Plant Administration Building is located at latitude 40°48'47.50" North and longitude 111°55'50.90" West.

The SLCWRF serves the northern portion of Salt Lake County with a resident population of approximately 187,000 people, 49,660 sewer connections and several industries located within its service boundaries. Since initial construction, the facility has completed numerous upgrades, improvements and expansions. The plant design monthly average flow is 56 million gallons per day (MGD) with a secondary treatment peak hourly flow of 96 MGD. An additional 44 MGD could bypass secondary treatment to disinfection for an effective facility peak hour flow of 140 MGD.

The SLCWRF consists of two distinct facilities: the pump plant and main treatment plant. The pump plant, located approximately one half mile south of the main plant, is the collection point for all Salt Lake City sanitary sewer flows. Flows from three reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) interceptors, a 48-inch, 66-inch and 78-inch combine into two influent channels. One of two ¾ inch motorized mechanical bar screens, screen the combined flows. The flows are then directed through up to four grit chambers and then to two wet wells feeding four sewage pumps utilizing up to three 48-inch force mains to the influent structure of the main plant. The screenings and grit are washed and dewatered and stored in separated storage bins until transport to the landfill. Control structures

are available to bypass flows around screening and grit removal directly to the wet wells or the Oil Drain Canal in extreme emergencies.

Raw sewage from the pump plant enters the main treatment plant through up to three 48-inch force mains into the influent structure. At this point, influent sampling occurs by automatic refrigerated composite sampler. Flow then proceeds through up to two aerated grit channels and distributed to as many as four primary clarifiers. Then, as best management practice on operational requirements dictates, the flow is directed though up to eight trickling filters, an aerated snail removal channel, up to six aeration basins, four secondary clarifiers, and splits between four chlorine contact basins and discharged through Outfall 001 and 003.

The majority of the plant effluent discharges through Outfall 003 (40°48'47.5" N 111°55'46.3" W) directly to the Oil Drain Canal. The remaining effluent passes through thirty acres of wetlands on SLCWRF property constructed to provide year round habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. The wetlands have a hydraulic design maximum of 5 MGD of chlorinated effluent. After passing through the wetlands, effluent discharges through Outfall 001 (40°48'57.5" N 111°55'51.3" W) through a 60" RCP to the Oil Drain Canal (40°49'54.9" N 111°56'09.5" W). No additional monitoring is required for Outfall 001, however violation of any parameter from Outfall 003 will also be viewed as a violation for the same parameter from Outfall 001.

The Oil Drain Canal travels a north/northwest direction 1.9 miles until the confluence with the Salt Lake City Sewage Canal at 40°50'40.92" N 111°56'35.50" W. The sewage canal continues west, crosses under the Jordan River in two inverted siphons, then continues in a northwesterly direction about 7.6 miles, depending on lake level, directly into Farmington Bay.

Settled solids from the primary clarifiers are screened and fed to two gravity thickening clarifiers and then to one of three primary anaerobic digesters. Digested sludge from the primary digesters is pumped into the secondary digester. Stabilized solids from the secondary digester are sent to one of ten concrete lined drying beds (22 acres total). After the Biosolids have, air-dried and tested for 40 CFR Part 503 compliance. They are truck transported to E.T. Technologies or Utah Kennecott Copper tailings impoundment.

Secondary Bypass

If a secondary bypass is necessary, the influent will receive primary clarification and then continue to the chlorine contact basin for disinfection. Such bypasses (should any occur) will need to comply with the bypass of treatment facilities requirements of Part VI.G of the permit.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

As part of the renewal process, the SLCWRF has completed and submitted an Effluent Screening Report to determine if additional effluent limits are needed to protect the beneficial use of the receiving water. This document is included in Addendum 1. The report demonstrates that the effluent from this facility will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Therefore, the effluent limits in the renewal permit are the same as in the previous permit. However, additional data is needed to address uncertainties associated with selenium and ammonia concentrations in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal and to further delineate the mercury and ammonia concentrations in the effluent. Therefore, the renewal permit

contains a study requirement for SLCWRF to collect flow, ammonia and selenium data in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal as well as a requirement for three times weekly ammonia monitoring of the effluent.

The metals and organic monitoring frequency required as part of administering the pretreatment program have increased to 6 times per year and 2 times per year respectively. The renewal permit contains a requirement for SLCWRF to utilize a sufficiently sensitive, Clean Water Act approved method such as 1631 Revision E for mercury analysis. This information will also be used to address the uncertainties associated with mercury concentrations in the effluent.

DISCHARGE

DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The SLCWRF has been reporting self-monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Reports on a monthly basis and has an excellent compliance history. A summary of the last 3 years of data are attached.

Outfall	Description of Discharge Point
001	Up to 5 MGD of chlorinated effluent discharged to 30 acres of enhanced wetlands. After passing through the wetlands the effluent discharges directly to the Oil Drain Canal via Outfall 001 located at 40°49'54.9" N 111°56'09.5" W.
003	Discharges directly to the Oil Drain Canal. Typically 90% of the effluent discharges via this outfall. Located at 40°48'47.5" N 111°55'46.3" W.

RECEIVING WATERS AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

The final discharge flows into the Oil Drain Canal, then to the Salt Lake City Sewage Canal and then into Farmington Bay of the Great Salt Lake. According to the *Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-13*, the Oil Drain Canal and Salt Lake City Sewage Canal are classified as 2B and 3E and the Great Salt Lake is classified as Class 5.

Class 2B	-Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation.
Class 3E	-Severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife.
Class 5D	-Farmington Bay of the Great Salt Lake. Protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain.

BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Limitations on total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5), E. coli, pH and percent removal for BOD_5 and TSS are based on current Utah Secondary Treatment Standards, *UAC R317-1-3.2*. In 1993, the effluent limit for oil and grease was removed from the renewal permit. This decision was based on best professional judgment (BPJ). Included in Addendum 2, is the last three years of self monitoring data submitted by SLCWRF. The facility has maintained compliance with all of its UPDES Effluent Limits during the last permit cycle. The DWQ has determined that this discharge will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards based upon the Reasonable Potential Analysis and Level 1 Review included in Addendum 1. An Antidegradation

Level II review is not required since water quality will not be further lowered by the proposed activity, *UAC R317-2-3.5.b.1.(b)*.The permittee is expected to be able to comply with these limitations. The permit limitations are:

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			
	Maximum Monthly Average	Maximum Weekly Average	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
Total Flow, MGD	56	NA	NA	NA
BOD_5, mg/L BOD_5 Min. % Removal	25 85	35 NA	NA NA	NA NA
TSS, mg/L TSS Min. % Removal	25 85	35 NA	NA NA	NA NA
E. Coli, No./100mL	126	158	NA	NA
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	NA	NA	NA	Pass at 100% effluent
pH, Standard Units	NA	NA	6.5	9.0

NA – Not Applicable.

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following self-monitoring requirements are the same as in the previous permit. The permit will require reports to be submitted monthly and quarterly, as applicable, on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) forms due 28 days after the end of the monitoring period. Lab sheets for biomonitoring must be attached to the biomonitoring DMR.

Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements			
Parameter	Frequency	Sample Type	Units
Total Flow	Continuous	Recorder	MGD
BOD_5, Influent Effluent	Daily Daily	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
TSS, Influent Effluent	Daily Daily	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
E. Coli	Daily	Grab	No./100mL
WET, Acute Biomonitoring	Quarterly	Composite	Pass/Fail
Ammonia	3 x Week	Composite	mg/L
pH	3 x Week	Grab	SU
Metals, Influent Effluent	6 x Yearly 6 x Yearly	Composite Composite	mg/L mg/L
Organic Toxics, Influent Effluent	Twice a Year Twice a Year	Grab	mg/L

SELENIUM, AMMONIA AND FLOW CHARACTERIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST OIL DRAIN AND SALT LAKE SEWAGE CANAL STUDY REQUIREMENT

The Level I and Level II Antidegredation Review completed for this permit renewal, see Addendum 1, identified areas in which DWQ believes additional data is needed to fully address the uncertainties in the selenium and ammonia concentrations and flows of the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal.

Therefore, the renewal permit contains a study requirement to allow SLCWRF time to develop and submit for DWQ's approval a work plan for the characterization of selenium and ammonia concentrations and in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal. Flow measurements in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal will need to be included in this plan to establish dilution criteria to potentially be used in future permits.

BIOSOLIDS

TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The solids from the primary and secondary clarifiers are stabilized in anaerobic digesters with a mean cell residence time of at least 15 days at a minimum temperature of 95° F (36.6° C). After the digestion process the biosolids are wasted to one of 10 drying beds for solar de-watering. After the water is de-canted the biosolids are turned mechanically three to four times a week, for two to three months, depending on the season. The biosolids are removed to a concrete area and stored for up to two years until disposal. In 2012 the SLCWRF disposed of 4,173 dry metric tons (DMT) of biosolids. Of this 4,173 DMT, 711 DMT were land applied at Kennecott Copper for land reclamation and 3462 DMT were disposed at ET Technologies which is a soil regeneration site and the soil is used for final cover at the Salt Lake County Landfill with very good results.

FUTURE DISPOSAL OPTIONS

Under *40 CFR 503 (C)(6), Class A, Alternative 4(i)* the SLCWRF may try to meet Class A biosolds through testing of pathogens in lieu of a process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP) to meet Class A standards. This additional testing would require the SLCWRF to monitor for viable helminth ova (tape worms and round worm eggs that are alive), enteric viruses (viruses of the gut), as well as fecal coliform or *salmonella* bacteria.

LIMITATIONS AND SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The self-monitoring requirements are based upon the amount of biosolids disposed per year and shall be monitored according to the chart below. At a minimum, all metals, pathogens and applicable vector attraction reduction requirements shall be monitored according to *40 CFR 503.16,(a)(1).*

Minimum Frequency of Monitoring Based Upon Dry Metric Tons (DMT)	
Amount of Biosolids Produced Per Year	Monitoring Frequency
> 290 to < 1,500 DMT	Four Times Per Year
> 1,500 to < 15,000 DMT	Six Times Per Year

Landfill Monitoring
Prior to disposal in a landfill all biosolids must pass a paint filter test (to determine if the biosolids exhibit free liquid). If the solids do not pass a paint filter test, the biosolids cannot be disposed of in the landfill.

Heavy Metals Monitoring
SLCWRF is required to sample for heavy metals prior to the time of disposal if the biosolids are land applied or sold or given away to the public.

Pathogen Monitoring for Class B Biosolids
For biosolids to be considered Class B with regards to pathogens, the biosolids must be sampled for *fecal* coliform (or meet a process to significantly reduce pathogens).

Vector Attraction Reduction Monitoring
The biosolids must be monitored for time and temperature for vector attraction reduction or use another means of meeting a requirement for vector attraction reduction under *40 CFR 503.33* such as incorporation into the soil.

MONITORING DATA (Pathogens)

SLCWRF *Fecal Coliform* Monitoring Data, 2012	
Geo-mean of six samples, Most Probable Number Per Gram	Maximum of six samples, Most Probable Number Per Gram
274.0	419.0
All samples must be less than 2 million most probable number per gram of total solids.	

MONITORING DATA (Heavy Metals)

Heavy Metals	SLCWRF 2012, Yearly Average (six samples) mg/kg	SLCWRF 2012, Yearly Maximum (six samples) mg/kg	40 CFR Table 3, Exceptional Quality Biosolids Table mg/kg
Total Arsenic	31.05	39.7	41.0
Total Cadmium	16.69	25.2	39.0
Total Copper	882.67	1230.0	1500.0
Total Lead	54.30	85.0	300.0
Total Mercury	1.422	2.860	17.0
Total Molybdenum	58.01	87.10	NA
Total Nickel	82.65	118.0	420.0
Total Selenium	12.78	16.40	100.0
Total Zinc	253.27	1680.0	2800.0

BIOSOLIDS LIMITATIONS

Heavy Metals

Class A Biosolids for Home Lawn and Garden Use

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Table 3, *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure the heavy metals do not build up in the soil in home lawn and gardens to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see Part III. D. 11. of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class A biosolids to their lawns and gardens. If the instructions of the information sheet are followed to any reasonable degree, the Class A biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same lawns and garden plots without any deleterious effects to the environment. The information sheet must be provided to the public, because the permittee is not required, nor able to track the quantity of Class A biosolids that are land applied home lawns and gardens.

Class A Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be applied to a lawn or home garden, the biosolids shall meet the maximum heavy metals in Table 1 and the monthly average pollutant concentrations in Table 3 (see the Table 1 and Table 3 below). If the biosolids do not meet these requirements, the biosolids cannot

be sold or given away for applications to home lawns and gardens.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture and Reclamation Sites

The intent of the heavy metals regulations of Tables 1, 2 and 3, of *40 CFR 503.13* is to ensure that heavy metals do not build up in the soil at farms, forest land, and land reclamation sites to the point where the heavy metals become phytotoxic to plants. The permittee will be required to produce an information sheet (see Part III. D. 11. of the permit) to be handed out to all people who are receiving and land applying Class B biosolids to farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites. If the biosolids are land applied according to the regulations of *40 CFR 501.13,* to any reasonable degree, the Class B biosolids will be able to be land applied year after year, to the same farms, ranches, and land reclamation sites without any deleterious effects to the environment.

Class B Requirements With Regards to Heavy Metals

If the biosolids are to be land applied to agricultural land, forest land, a public contact site or a reclamation site it must meet at all times:

The maximum heavy metals concentrations listed in Table 1 and the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2; or

The maximum heavy metals concentrations in Table 1 and the monthly heavy metals concentrations in Table 3.

If the biosolids do not meet these requirements they cannot be land applied.

40 CFR 503.13-Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Heavy Metal Limitations

Heavy Metals	Table 1	Table 2	Table 3
All heavy metals concentrations shall be measured and reported	Daily Maximum mg/Kg a/b/c/	Cumulative Loading Rate Kg/Ha a/	Monthly Average Concentration mg/Kg a/b/c/d/
Total Arsenic	75	41	41
Total Cadmium	85	39	39
Total Copper	4300	1500	1500
Total Lead	840	300	300
Total Mercury	57	17	17
Total Molybdenum	75	NA	NA
Total Nickel	420	420	420
Total Selenium	100	100	100
Total Zinc	7500	2800	2800

a/ See Part VIII. of the permit for definition of terms.

b/ The limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals in any biosolids intended for land application.

c/ Any violation of these limitations shall be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part V.H.1. of the permit.

d/ These limitations represent the maximum allowable levels of heavy metals based on an average of all samples taken during a 30-day period.

Pathogens

Class A Requirements

Prior to disposal, all biosolids must be sampled for pathogens and meet the pathogen requirements of *40 CFR 503.32 (a)(6), Class A, Alternative 4(i)* for the biosolids to be considered Class A with respect to pathogens. The total solids must meet a microbiological limit of less than 3 *Salmonella* per

4 grams of total solids (or less than 1,000 fecal most probable number of fecal coliform per gram of total solids), a microbiological limit of less than 1 plaque forming unit per 4 grams of enteric virus and less than 1 viable helminth ova per 4 grams of biosolids. The practice of sale or giveaway to the public is an acceptable use of biosolids of this quality as long as the biosolids continue to meet these pathogen limits. If the biosolids do not meet the Class A pathogen limits the SLCWRF must find an alternative method of disposal.

Class B Requirements for Agriculture

SLCWRF may achieve Class B biosolids in one of three different ways with regards to pathogens:

1. Under *40 CFR 503.32 (b)(2) Appendix B, SLCWRF* may test the biosolids and must meet a microbiological limit of less than 2,000,000 most probable number (MPN) of fecal coliform per gram for the biosolids to be considered Class B biosolids with respect to pathogens.

2. Under *40 CFR 503.32 (b)(3), Appendix B.2.* SLCWRF must meet one of the processes to significantly reduce pathogens. SLCWRF intends to meet a process to significantly reduce pathogens by using the air drying method of pathogen reduction. The biosolids are applied to an impervious surface and dried at a depth of no more than 9 inches (23 cm) deep. The biosolids are allowed to dry for a minimum of 3 months. During 2 of the 3 months, the ambient average daily temperature is above 32° F (0° C)

3. Under *40 CFR 503.32 (b)(3)* SLCWRF must meet one of the processes to significantly reduce pathogens. SLCWRF intends to meet a "process to significantly reduce pathogens" The PSRP will be accomplished through anaerobic digesters that have a minimum retention time of at least 15 days and a temperature of at least 95^{0}F (35^{0}C) *(40 CFR 503.32 (b)(3) Appendix (B)(3))*.

Vector Attraction Reduction

If the biosolids are land applied SLCWRF will be required to meet a method of vector attraction reduction under *40 CFR 503.33.* SLCWRF intends to meet a vector attraction reduction requirement by the method listed below.

Under *40 CFR 503.33(b)(1),* the solids need to be treated by anaerobic digesters for at least 15 days at a temperature of a least 95^{0}F (35^{0}C).

Record Keeping

The record keeping requirements from *40 CFR 503.17* are included under Part III.G. of the permit. The amount of time the records need to be retained is dependent upon the quality of the biosolids with regard to the metals concentrations. If the biosolids exceed Table 3 values for any parameter that are land applied to a site, that site thereafter is subject to the heavy metals loading rates in Table 2. Records for those sites are to be retained in perpetuity.

Reporting

SLCWRF will be required to report annually as required in *40 CFR 503.18.* This report is to include the results of all monitoring performed in accordance with Part I.D. of the permit, information on management practices, land application sites, and certifications will be due no later than February 19 of each year. Each report is for the previous calendar year.

STORM WATER

Storm water provisions are included in this combined UPDES permit.

The storm water requirements are based on the UPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharges for Industrial Activity, General Permit No. UTR000000 (MSGP). All sections of the MSGP that pertain to discharges from wastewater treatment plants have been included and sections which are redundant or do not pertain have been deleted.

The permit requires the preparation and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan for all areas within the confines of the plant. Elements of this plan are required to include: 1. The development of a pollution prevention team: 2. Development of drainage maps and materials stockpiles: 3. An inventory of exposed materials: 4. Spill reporting and response procedures: 5. A preventative maintenance program: 6. Employee training: 7. Certification that storm water discharges are not mixed with non-storm water discharges: 8. Compliance site evaluations and potential pollutant source identification, and: 9. Visual examinations of storm water discharges.

PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

The pretreatment requirements remain the same as in the current permit with the permittee administering an approved pretreatment program. Any substantial and/or non-substantial changes to the program as defined in *40 CFR 403.18*, must be submitted for approval to the Division of Water Quality. Authority to require a pretreatment program is provided for in *19-5-108 UCA, 1953 ann.* and *UAC R317-8-8*.

The sampling of metals will be on a six times a year and the sampling of organic toxics will be conducted twice a year. This increase is consistent with the guidance by Region VIII, which is based on the design flow of the wastewater treatment plant, Guidance for Determining Monitoring Frequencies for the Pretreatment Program, dated October 15, 1998.

The permittee will be required to perform an annual evaluation of the need to revise or develop technically based local limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions of *40 CFR, Part 403.5(a)* and *Part 403.5(b)*. This evaluation may indicate that present local limits are sufficiently protective, or that they must be revised. The initial evaluation is due twelve months after the effective date of the permit. As part of this evaluation, the permit requires influent and effluent monitoring for metals and organic toxics. Metals samplings are required every other month and organic toxics sampling once every 6 months, organic toxics are listed in *R317-8-7.5* and sludge monitoring for potential pollutants listed in *40 CFR 503.*

BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A nationwide effort to control toxic discharges where effluent toxicity is an existing or potential concern is regulated in accordance with the *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring).* Authority to require effluent biomonitoring is provided in *Permit Conditions, UAC R317-8-4.2, Permit Provisions, UAC R317-8-5.3* and *Water Quality Standards, UAC R317-2-5* and *R317 -2-7.2.*

Since the permittee is a major municipal discharger, the renewal permit will again require whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing. However, *State of Utah Permitting and Enforcement Guidance Document for Whole Effluent Toxicity Control (biomonitoring)* does not require chronic WET testing for effluent discharged to class 3E streams. Therefore, the renewal permit will once again contain acute WET limits and testing requirements but no chronic limits or testing requirements. The permit will contain the standard requirements for accelerated testing upon failure of a WET test and a Preliminary Toxicity Investigation (PTI) and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as necessary.

PERMIT DURATION

It is recommended that this permit be effective for a duration of five (5) years.

Drafted by
Kim Shelley, Discharge
Chris Bittner, Antidegradation Review
Dan Griffin, Biosolids
Mike George, Storm Water
Jennifer Robinson, Pretreatment
Mike Herkimer, WET
Utah Division of Water Quality

PUBLIC NOTICE

Began: June 28, 2014
Ended: July 28, 2014
Public Noticed in the *Salt Lake Tribune* and *Desert News*.
Comments from the facility were received during the public comment period. The comments have been addressed and did not result in a substantive change to the permit documents. A minor editorial change was made to both the FSSOB and UPDES Permit as a result of the comments.

State of Utah
GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
Walter L. Baker, P.E.
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kim Shelley, Permit Writer

FROM: Chris Bittner, Standards Coordinator

DATE: February 5, 2014

SUBJECT: Antidegradation Review for the Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Facility 2014 UPDES Permit UT0021725

Summary: Based on the information provided in the Final Salt Lake City Facility Effluent Screening Summary Report (January, 2014) submitted by Salt Lake City, the uses designated in R317-2-12 and existing uses of the receiving waters (Northwest Oil Drain→Salt Lake Sewage Canal→Farmington Bay, Great Salt Lake) will be protected and water quality-based effluent limits are not required (UAC R317-8-4.2(4)a.2.). The collection of additional data from the receiving waters during the effective period of this permit is recommended to reduce the uncertainties regarding this conclusion for ammonia, mercury, and selenium. Additional flow data for the receiving waters is also required to support a determination whether chronic whole effluent toxicity monitoring should be required.

Receiving Waters and Designated Uses (UAC R317-2-12):

Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal

Class 2B protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation.

Class 3E severely habitat-limited waters. Narrative Standards will be applied to protect these waters for aquatic wildlife

Northwest Oil Drain → Salt Lake Sewage Canal→ Farmington Bay

Class 5D protected for infrequent primary and secondary contact recreation, waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife including their necessary food chain

Level I Antidegradation Review

At the Division of Water Quality's (Division's) request, Salt Lake City prepared and submitted the Final Salt Lake City Facility Effluent Screening Summary Report (Screening Report) in support of their permit renewal application. The purpose of this request was twofold: 1) to document that the effluent will not violate water quality standards, and 2) determine if water quality-based effluents are required for the permit. Water quality-based effluents are required

when the effluent has "reasonable potential" to cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard.

The Level I antidegradation review requirements are that existing uses will be protected (UAC R317-2-3.1). For the affected receiving waters, existing uses are the same as the designated uses. The receiving waters for this effluent do not have numeric water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life and therefore, R317-8-4.2(4)(a)6 applies:

> Where the State has not established a water quality criterion for a specific chemical pollutant that is present in an effluent at a concentration that causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a narrative criterion within an applicable State water quality standard the Director will establish effluent limits using one or more of the following options:
>
> a. Establish effluent limits using a calculated numeric water quality criterion for the pollutant which the Director determines will attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria and will fully protect the designated use. Such a criterion may be derived using a proposed State criterion, or an explicit State policy or rule interpreting its narrative water quality criteria supplemented with other relevant information which may include: EPA's Water Quality Standards Handbook, October 1983, risk assessment data, exposure data, information about the pollutant from the Food and Drug Administration, and current EPA criteria documents:
>
> b. Establish effluent limits on a case-by-case basis, using EPA's water quality criteria, published under section 307(a) of the CWA, supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; or
>
> c. Establish effluent limitations on an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern, provided:

The screening approach taken was to compare the pollutant concentrations in the effluent to freshwater numeric criteria. If the effluent pollutant concentrations meet freshwater numeric criteria, the conclusion is that the aquatic life uses of the receiving waters will not be impaired. Consistent with a screening process, failure to meet the freshwater criteria is not an indication that the aquatic life uses won't be supported but does indicate that further analysis is needed to make a determination.

As documented in the Screening Report, the effluent from SLC's reclamation facility meets acute and chronic freshwater numeric criteria. This is further supported by the acute whole-effluent toxicity (WET) testing record of no failures. However, additional data is needed to decrease the uncertainties associated with ammonia concentrations and chronic toxicity. As discussed in Section 3.5 of the Screening Report, many unmeasured factors will decrease ammonia concentrations and toxicity. This permit includes a study requirement to collect data to measure ammonia concentrations in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal prior to reaching Farmington Bay. Should this new data indicate that the uses aren't being supported, the permit will be reopened and modified so that the uses remain supported.

Limited data was collected during 2013 using an analytical method of sufficient sensitivity to measure mercury concentrations. Previous mercury monitoring has resulted in mercury not being detected but the analytical method detection limits are insufficient to support a reasonable potential determination. Therefore, this permit includes a monitoring requirement to collect more data using more sensitive analytical methods to supplement the 2013 data.

Limited data was also collected in 2013 from the Northwest Oil Drain for selenium. This data shows that selenium concentrations in the Northwest Oil Drain meet the freshwater chronic numeric criterion prior to Farmington Bay. However, this data is limited in time and may not capture the variability in selenium concentrations. Therefore, the study requirement includes a requirement for additional characterization of selenium concentrations in the Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake Sewage Canal.

Salt Lake City conducts extensive monitoring of pollutant concentrations in their effluent. This data, coupled with Salt Lake City's participation is a pretreatment program supports that observed effluent concentrations are representative of future concentrations. Based on this data and the comparison to freshwater numeric criteria, the Division concludes that no pollutants have reasonable potential and water quality-based effluent limits are not required. The self-monitoring and reporting requirements are recommended to be conserved from the previous permit to support future reasonable potential determinations.

Level II Antidegradation Review

In accordance with UAC R317-2-3.5.b.1.(b), a Level II antidegradation review is not required because there is no change to effluent concentrations or loading compared to the previous permit.

WET Testing

Salt Lake City currently conducts acute WET monitoring consistent with Utah's 1991 WET Implementation Guidance. To provide a higher degree of confidence in the conclusion of no adverse impacts to the designated uses, chronic WET monitoring is being considered. Chronic WET testing is conducted using the predicted dilution of the receiving water but these data (flow in Northwest Oil Drain and Salt Lake City Sewage Canal) are currently unavailable. This data will be collected as required by the study requirement. Based on the outcome of this study, the Division will reevaluate whether acute WET monitoring is sufficiently protective or if chronic WET monitoring should be required.